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The War

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press September 22]

"Don't let it happen here." It must and shall not happen here. There is a ring of determination in those words that inevitably reminds one of the old spirit of Verdun: "They shall not pass." Surely every American, every red-blooded American—and we are a red-blooded people—from ocean to ocean and from frontier to frontier of our great land cannot fail to thrill at those decisive words. Already we are "trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored"; we have "loosed the fateful lightning of our terrible swift sword"; and month by month and day by day that stalwart right arm of ours that holds the sword grows steadily stronger and stronger and stronger. "They shall not pass!" "It must not happen here!"

I have recently returned from Japan. I have lived in Japan for the past 10 years. I know the Japanese people, and I know something about the Japanese military machine, which means their Army and their Navy, their air force, their merchant marine, now almost entirely converted to transports and to carriers of supplies. I know the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldier and sailor and airman, their almost fanatical determination to serve their Emperor and their nation to the death, and the intensive training which they have undergone through many years—at least a generation. They called their campaign in China their "Holy War". I do not know what slogan they

have attached to this total war, but it cannot be less strong. Their decisiveness and determination are in no way less than ours; their whole country and every man and woman in their country are geared to total war. That military system of theirs has developed a formidable and grim machine; their men on many fronts are fighting and will continue to fight like veritable tigers; their factories at home are steadily turning out the implements of war; their ships are steadily carrying those implements of war and the supplies needed both abroad and at home; and their women, both at home and in the field, are supporting their men with that same fanatical loyalty and valor, for their women too are made of strong stuff. The issue is joined. I know and you know what they are saying, those men and women of Japan: "It shall happen there!"—in these our United States.

To us who have recently returned from that land of fanatical unity and determination and utter devotion to a cause which they themselves have been told is a just cause and which not all of them but most of them believe to be a just cause, it is inconceivable that any of our fellow countrymen whose eyes are open to the facts, who understand that this great land of ours, the priceless heritage of our American citizenship, and the freedom and the duties that are part and parcel of that citizenship are in peril—it is inconceivable that any American can continue to follow his or her accustomed rounds as in times of peace. I say in peril and I mean in peril. We who lived in the Far East do not easily forget the rape of Nanking, the details of which are far too revolting to mention here;

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew at the Red Cross Nurses' Aid Rally at Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y., on September 22, 1942, and broadcast over Station WJZ.

we do not easily forget the *Panay* or the bombing of two or three hundred of our religious missions throughout China, unquestionably a definite, concerted program to drive all American interests out of China. When I protested, the Japanese authorities used to say that these bombings were accidental. I replied that two or three accidents might happen but not two or three hundred accidents. The Chinese used to say that when a bombing attack occurred the most dangerous spot in the town and the one to get farthest away from was the American mission. Nor can we forget many of those old personal friends who appeared on the evacuation ships—shadows of their former selves after the long months of solitary confinement and the tortures they had suffered. These things we cannot forget. They who have suffered can

never forget. That is the sort of peril that confronts our own beloved land today.

Women of America, the Red Cross needs you. Here is your opportunity to serve. You should, and I believe you will, welcome this opportunity with joy. It is only through the maximum effort of the individual that the maximum effort of our country can be welded into form. Your service will support and strengthen and encourage the valor and fighting spirit of our boys at the front. Will you leave them to do the job alone? You, also, may trample out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored. You, also, with our fighting men, may say: "They shall not pass." You, also, may say: "It shall not happen here!"—if only you will volunteer and serve our Nation in its hour of peril.

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The President, on September 11, 1942, transmitted to the Congress the sixth quarterly report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. In his letter of transmittal, the President said:

"As our men move overseas to battle they must and will have sufficient quantities of the best equipment the United States can produce. At the same time we must provide more weapons to the armies of our allies already in the fighting lines. Britain has been fighting the Nazis for three years, China is in her sixth year of war, and in Russia the war's greatest land front is more than a year old. From the beginning they have carried on without enough guns or tanks or planes. It is through their uphill fight that the war has not been lost. Only by strengthening our allies and combining their strength with ours can we surely win.

"Deliveries of lend-lease supplies, which have been growing, will have to grow much larger still. We and the other United Nations need all the weapons that all of us can produce and all the men that all of us can muster. In relation to their available resources Britain and Russia have up to now produced more weapons than we have. And they are continuing to pro-

duce to the limit, in spite of the fact that Russia is a battlefield and Britain an offensive base. So far the United States has little more than passed the halfway mark towards maximum possible war production. Not until we have reached the maximum—and we can do this only by stripping our civilian economy to the bone—can our fighting men and those of our allies be assured of the vastly greater quantities of weapons required to turn the tide. Not until then can the United Nations march forward together to certain victory."

The report stated that the total amount of lend-lease aid from March 1941 through August 1942 was \$6,489,000,000. Of this amount, \$5,129,000,000 comprises the value of goods transferred and of services rendered; the remainder, \$1,360,000,000, represents the value of lend-lease goods in process on August 31, 1942. Currently, aid is being provided at the rate of approximately \$8,000,000,000 annually.

Goods transferred consist of military items, such as planes, tanks, guns, and other munitions; industrial products, such as steel, machine tools, and petroleum products; and agricultural commodities, chiefly foodstuffs. Of the goods transferred, approximately 90 percent have been

exported and the remainder are at docks and warehouses awaiting exportation.

Services rendered include repairs in the United States to United Nations' shipping; new factory and shipyard facilities in the United States for production of lend-lease goods; necessary shipping for transporting materials to lend-lease countries; supply services performed in base areas abroad; and training of United Nations' air forces in the United States.

The value of goods in process represents the value of articles ready to be transferred or articles for use in the assembly of other articles which will shortly be transferred. This should not be confused with goods "on order" but represents completed work for which expenditures have been made.

Lend-lease exports have gone to the regions where the needs have been greatest. At first, when the battle of Britain was raging, they went primarily to the United Kingdom. As the war spread to Africa, the Middle East, Australia, and the Soviet Union, aid went to those areas. Aid to China has been hampered by transportation difficulties, but this situation will be solved by the development of other means of transportation. Currently, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union are each receiving about 35 percent of lend-lease materials, and the Middle East, Australia, and other points are receiving the remaining 30 percent.

Before the Lend-Lease Act was passed our allies made contracts with American manufacturers for production of planes, tanks, and other munitions. These are still coming off the assembly lines and are being exported simultaneously with items obtained under lend-lease. From March 1941 through August 1942, the report states, the value of goods actually exported under lend-lease was \$3,525,000,000; in the same period the value of goods purchased directly by lend-lease countries approximated \$5,800,000,000.

Within the Lend-Lease Act and with lend-lease funds there is opportunity for testing and developing new ideas and special projects that may help to win the war. To facilitate effective delivery of lend-lease aid under frequently difficult conditions, a program is under way with

lend-lease funds to construct various types of small craft, including harbor tugs, coastal tankers, light-draft tow boats and cargo vessels, and small wood barges for use in shallow rivers and harbors with no modern cargo-handling facilities. Some of these craft are already in service; others will go into commission shortly.

The Lend-Lease Act provided that aid may be extended to the government of any country whose defense the President should deem vital to the defense of the United States. Those countries now include Argentina, Belgium,¹ Bolivia,¹ Brazil,¹ British Commonwealth of Nations,² Chile, China,³ Colombia,¹ Costa Rica,¹ Cuba,¹ Czechoslovakia,¹ Dominican Republic,¹ Ecuador,¹ Egypt, El Salvador,¹ France (Fighting),¹ Greece,¹ Guatemala, Haiti,¹ Honduras,¹ Iceland,¹ Iran, Iraq, Mexico,¹ Netherlands,¹ Nicaragua,¹ Norway,¹ Panama, Paraguay,¹ Peru,¹ Poland,¹ Turkey, U. S. S. R.,¹ Uruguay,¹ Venezuela,¹ and Yugoslavia.¹

The program of reciprocal lend-lease aid has become a very important aspect of the prosecution of the war. Formal reciprocal-aid agreements, signed September 3, 1942 with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting France,³ specify the kinds of articles, services, facilities, and information which these countries undertake to supply to the United States for the joint prosecution of the war. The report points out that this represents more than a gracious gesture of good-will; it means using the war resources of the United Nations in the most economical way. It means a saving in time and an aid in solving our supply problems by application of the principle that "the war production and war resources of each nation should be used by all United Nations' forces in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities, and shipping space".

¹ Countries with which agreements for lend-lease aid have been signed.

² A lend-lease agreement has been signed with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the principles of which were accepted by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

³ *Bulletin* of September 5, 1942, p. 734.

**PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 2
TO REVISION III**

[Released to the press September 21]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on September 21 issued Supplement 2 to Revision III of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated August 10, 1942.¹

Part I of this supplement contains 227 additional listings in the other American republics and 16 deletions. Part II contains 137 additional listings outside the American republics and 5 deletions.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, on September 1, 1942, was appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and will perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned to him in this capacity by the Secretary (Departmental Order 1095).

Cultural Relations

**ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

On September 25, 1942 the Department of State released to the press the membership for 1942-43 of the General Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations; the Advisory Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships; the Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States; and the Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education. These

Committees, created under authority of the act of August 9, 1939, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics", advise the Department, through the Division of Cultural Relations, on specific phases of the cultural-relations program.² It has been agreed that these Committees will serve jointly the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Department of State.

The members of each Committee for 1942-43 are as follows:

General Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

Robert G. Caldwell, Ph.D., Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D., Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y.

Waldo G. Leland, Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary, American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Beardsley Ruml, Ph.D., Treasurer, R. H. Macy and Company, New York, N.Y.

James T. Shotwell, Ph.D., Chairman, National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation, 405 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N.Y.

George N. Shuster, Ph.D., President, Hunter College, New York, N.Y.

John W. Studebaker, LL.D., Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.

Advisory Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D., Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y.

¹ *Federal Register* 7422.

² *Bulletin* of May 17, 1941, p. 603.

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Albert L. Barrows, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 Martin McGuire, Ph.D., Dean, Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
 Waldo G. Leland, Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 W. Rex Crawford, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Donald Young, Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students

Edgar J. Fisher, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y.
 Thomas E. Jones, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
 Professor Gladys Bryson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
 Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.
 Charles W. Hackett, Ph.D., Professor of Latin-American History, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Allan Blaidsell, Director, International House, Berkeley, Calif.
 Father George B. Ford, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 J. Raleigh Nelson, Ph.D., Director of the International Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education

Thomas Barbour, Ph.D., Sc.D., Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Earl N. Bressman, Ph.D., Chief, Agricultural Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D.C.
 Homer J. Henney, Ph.D., Dean of Agriculture, Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colo.
 H. Harold Hume, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
 John C. Patterson, Ph.D., Chief, Division of Inter-American Educational Relations, United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.
 Knowles A. Ryerson, M.S., Dean, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, Calif.
 T. W. Schultz, Ph.D., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 J. G. Lee, Jr., Dean, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, University, La.

Treaty Information

ALLIANCE AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Treaty Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

There is printed below the text of the treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter, signed at London between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on May 26, 1942. The text of the treaty, with the omission

of footnotes, is printed from British Treaty Series No. 2 (1942), Cmd. 6376. Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Moscow on July 4, 1942.

"His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

"Desiring to confirm the stipulations of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for joint

action in the war against Germany, signed at Moscow on the 12th July, 1941,¹ and to replace them by a formal treaty;

"Desiring to contribute after the war to the maintenance of peace and to the prevention of further aggression by Germany or the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

"Desiring, moreover, to give expression to their intention to collaborate closely with one another as well as with the other United Nations at the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on the basis of the principles enunciated in the declaration made on the 14th August, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain² to which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has adhered;

"Desiring, finally, to provide for mutual assistance in the event of an attack upon either High Contracting Party by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

"Have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

"His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

"For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The Right Honourable Anthony Eden, M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

"The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"M. Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs,

"Who, having communicated their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

"PART I.

"ARTICLE I.

"In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the High Contracting Par-

ties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Germany and all those States which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

"ARTICLE II.

"The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other State associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

"PART II.

"ARTICLE III.

"(1) The High Contracting Parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period.

"(2) Pending the adoption of such proposals, they will after the termination of hostilities take all the measures in their power to render impossible a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Should one of the High Contracting Parties during the post-war period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of the States mentioned in Article III (2) in consequence of an attack by that State against that Party, the other High Contracting Party will at once give to the Contracting Party so involved in hostilities all the military and other support and assistance in his power.

"This Article shall remain in force until the High Contracting Parties, by mutual agreement, shall recognise that it is superseded by the adoption of the proposals contemplated in Article III (1). In default of the adoption of such proposals, it shall remain in force for a period of twenty years, and thereafter until terminated by either High Contracting Party, as provided in Article VIII.

¹ *Bulletin* of September 27, 1941, p. 240.

² *Bulletin* of August 6, 1941, p. 125.

"ARTICLE V.

"The High Contracting Parties, having regard to the interests of the security of each of them, agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after the re-establishment of peace for the organisation of security and economic prosperity in Europe. They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects, and they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandisement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The High Contracting Parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

"ARTICLE VII.

"Each High Contracting Party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other High Contracting Party.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The present Treaty is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Moscow as soon as possible.

"It comes into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall thereupon replace the Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, signed at Moscow on the 12th July, 1941.

"Part I of the present Treaty shall remain in force until the re-establishment of peace between the High Contracting Parties and Germany and the Powers associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

"Part II of the present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty years. Thereafter, unless twelve months' notice has been given by either Party to terminate the Treaty at the end of the said period of twenty years, it shall continue in force until twelve months after either High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the other in writing of his intention to terminate it.

"In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in duplicate in London on the 26th day of May, 1942, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

ANTHONY EDEN.

V. MOLOTOV."

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1942 the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

1744. The Department of State of the United States. Prepared by William Gerber, Division of Research and Publication. January 1942. vi, 91 pp., illus. 20¢.

1757. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Relating to Waiver in Respect of Tariff Preferences Accorded the Dominican

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

Republic by Haiti Under a Treaty of Commerce Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic Signed August 26, 1941—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed February 16 and 19, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 238. 4 pp. 5¢.

1758. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Liberia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed January 15, 1942; effective January 15, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 239. 6 pp. 5¢.

1759. International Traffic in Arms: Regulations Issued on June 2, 1942 by the Secretary of State, Governing Registration and Licensing Under Section 12 of the Joint Resolution Approved November 4, 1939 and Related Laws. 8th ed. 51 pp. 10¢.

1760. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States and Panama—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed November 27, 1941 and March 7, 1942; effective November 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 243. 7 pp. 5¢.

1761. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 157, June 27, 1942. 15 pp. 10¢.¹

1762. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Construing Certain Provisions of the Trade Agreement of March 28, 1935 and Modifying the Agreement Effectuated by Exchange of Notes Signed February 16 and 19, 1942—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed April 25, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 252. 4 pp. 5¢.

1763. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 4, July 17, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. 19 pp. Free.

1764. Diplomatic List, July 1942. II, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1765. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 158, July 4, 1942. 24 pp. 10¢.

1766. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington June 2, 1942; effective June 2, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 251. 3 pp. 5¢.

1767. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1942. 31 pp. Free.

1768. Application of Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, As Amended, to Canadians in the United States, and Reciprocal Treatment of American Citizens in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed March 30 and April 6 and 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 249. 6 pp. 5¢.

1769. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 159, July 11, 1942. 28 pp. 10¢.

1770. The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance-Examination Questions. Revised to June 1, 1942. IV, 150 pp. Free.

1771. The War and Human Freedom: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, over the National Radio Networks, July 23, 1942. 18 pp. 5¢.

1772. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 5, July 31, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. 16 pp. Free.

1773. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 160, July 18, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.

1774. The War and Human Freedom: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, over the National Radio Networks, July 23, 1942. 18 pp. 5¢.

1775. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 161, July 25, 1942. 18 pp. 10¢.

1776. Foreign Service List, July 1, 1942. IV, 115 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

1777. Transfers of Citizens and Former Citizens Between Armed Forces: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed March 18 and 20, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 245. 4 pp. 5¢.

1778. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 162, August 1, 1942. 27 pp. 10¢.

1779. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision III, August 10, 1942, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. 230 pp. Free.

1780. Diplomatic List, August 1942. II, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1781. Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, nos. 132-157, January 3-June 27, 1942. 27 pp.

1782. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 163, August 8, 1942. 12 pp. 10¢.

1783. Military Highway to Alaska: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed March 17 and 18, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 246. 5 pp. 5¢.

1784. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 161A, July 25, 1942, Supplement: Trade Agreement With Uruguay. 28 pp. 10¢.

1785. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 164, August 15, 1942. 12 pp. 10¢.

1786. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed January 26 and 31, 1942; effective January 31, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 242. 9 pp. 5¢.

1787. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba Signed at Washington August 24, 1934 as Amended by Supplementary Agreements Signed at Washington December 18, 1939 and at Havana December 23, 1941, and Protocol and Exchanges of Notes. VI, 56 pp. 10¢.

1788. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 1, August 28, 1942, to Revision III of August 10, 1942. 23 pp. Free.

1789. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 165, August 22, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.

1790. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Signed at Washington February 23, 1942; effective February 23, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 241. 3 pp. 5¢.

1791. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 166, August 29, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.

1792. Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed March 6 and 12, 1942; effective April 12, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 244. 4 pp. 5¢.

¹ Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

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1794. Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed May 7, 1942; effective May 7, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 247. 12 pp. 5¢.

1795. Diplomatic List, September 1942. II, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1799. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 167, September 5, 1942. 20 pp. 10¢.

1800. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 2, September 18, 1942, to Revision III of August 10, 1942. 17 pp. Free.

1801. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 168, September 12, 1942. 8 pp. 10¢.

1803. Interchange of Patent Rights, Information, Inventions, Designs, or Processes: Agreement Between the United States of America and Great Britain—Signed at Washington August 24, 1942; effective January 1, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 268. 6 pp.

CONFERENCE SERIES:

[50a.] Proceedings of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Held in Washington May 10-18, 1940. Washington, 1941—. Limited distribution by the Department of State to participating individuals and organizations and to certain depository libraries and institutions.

Vol. I. Organization, Activities, Resolutions, and Delegations. 1941. 539 pp.

Vol. II. Anthropological Sciences. 1942. 340 pp.

Vol. III. Biological Sciences. 1942. 530 pp.

Vol. IV. Geological Sciences. 1942. 764 pp.

TREATY SERIES:

977. Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas: Convention Between the United States of America and Other American Republics—Signed at Habana July 30, 1940; proclaimed by the President of the United States February 12, 1942. 33 pp. 10¢.

978. Inter-American Indian Institute: Convention between the United States of America and Certain Other American Republics—Opened for signature at Mexico City from November 1 to December 31, 1940; signed for the United States of America November 29, 1940; proclaimed by the President of the United States February 12, 1942. 46 pp. 10¢.

983. Double Taxation: Convention and Protocol Between the United States of America and Canada—Signed at Washington March 4, 1942; proclaimed by the President of the United States June 17, 1942. 13 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942. S. Rept. 1615, 77th Cong., on S. 2528. 3 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 To Preserve the Nationality of Citizens Residing Abroad. S. Rept. 1616, 77th Cong., on H.R. 7152. [Includes letter from Secretary of State favoring legislation.] 2 pp.